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# Description

## Power breaker

- 5 The invention relates to a power breaker having a withdrawable-part rack, which can be arranged in a switchgear assembly by means of the withdrawable-part rack.
- 10 Power breakers of the generic type are known. By arranging them in their withdrawable-part rack, they can be inserted or withdrawn in or from a switchgear assembly in a simple manner. In this case, significant importance is given to locking the power breaker in its
- 15 withdrawable-part rack. In particular in the case of power breakers having a high short-circuit disconnection capacity, a force occurs, owing to the loop effect of the current path of the power breaker or of the switchgear assembly, which acts on the power
- 20 breaker. This force is directed such that the power breaker is forced out of its withdrawable-part rack. In particular in the case of high flowing currents (short-circuit currents), considerable forces acting on the power breaker occur since the force acting rises with
- 25 the square of the current. If in this case the power breaker is not fixed in its withdrawable-part rack precisely in the line of action of this force, the power breaker may be subjected to a torque owing to leverage, with the result that said power breaker
- 30 experiences a tipping movement which leads to a relative movement between the connection pieces of the switching contacts of the power breaker and the contact laminations of the withdrawable-part rack. This relative movement may lead to a separation of the
- 35 switching contacts from the contact laminations, with the result that arc formation cannot be ruled out. As a result of the high flowing currents, destruction of the

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power breaker would be associated with this.

It is known to latch the power breaker with its withdrawable-part rack by means of a latching device.

- 5 In this case, retaining systems are known which are actuated by

an insertion shaft or an insertion drive for the purpose of inserting the power breaker in the withdrawable-part rack. Such retaining systems, however, are characterized by a complex design.

5 Furthermore, a minimum amount of play is provided between the restraining elements of the retaining system and the withdrawable-part rack, since only a simultaneous movement between the power breaker and the withdrawable-part rack and lifting-out of the

10 restraining systems is possible.

In addition, rigid systems are known by means of which the insertion direction or the withdrawal direction of the power breaker in or out of the withdrawable-part

15 rack can be blocked. These systems have a relatively small, effective lever arm, such that the high forces which occur in particular in the case of a short-circuit cannot reliably be absorbed.

20 The invention is therefore based on the object of creating a power breaker of the generic type which can be latched safely in its withdrawable-part rack by means of a simple arrangement.

25 According to the invention, this object is achieved by a power breaker having the features mentioned in claim 1. As a result of the fact that the latching device of the power breaker can be operated by a switching drive, in particular by a switching shaft of

30 the power breaker, it is advantageously possible to link the closure of the switching contacts of the power breaker with the latching of the power breaker in the withdrawable-part rack. This operative connection, which is thus almost provided, between the closed

35 switching contacts of the power breaker and the latching of the power breaker in the withdrawable-part rack makes it possible to apply a restraining force on

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the power breaker which is matched to the switching position of the power breaker, and which holds the power breaker securely in the desired position, even in the event of high currents flowing. In particular, a  
5 situation is prevented in which the forces injected by the high currents force

the connection pieces of the switching contacts and the contact laminations of the withdrawable-part rack apart from one another, with the result that the arc formation mentioned initially can be suppressed.

5

In one preferred refinement of the invention, provision is made for the switching shaft to comprise at least one actuating element, which is connected to the switching shaft such that it is fixed against rotation and by means of which the latching device can be brought into the latched position or the unlatched position. As a result, the actuation of the latching device is possible in a particularly simple manner. The switching shaft of the power breaker in this case bears a gear or gear segment, which is arranged such that it is fixed against rotation, preferably outside of an exterior limiting structure. As a result, it is possible in a particularly simple manner to couple the switching movement of the contact arrangement to the actuation of the latching device. The switching shaft undergoes a rotary movement, which is at the same time used to actuate the latching device, for connection, i.e. for the purpose of closing the switching contacts, or for disconnection, i.e. for the purpose of opening the switching contacts, of the power breaker.

In one further preferred refinement of the invention, provision is made for the latching device to comprise at least one latching bolt, which can be displaced essentially axially and which can be brought into interlocking connection with the withdrawable-part rack. In particular if, in one further preferred refinement of the invention, the axially displaceable latching bolt has a toothed rod section which meshes with the actuating element, the rotary movement of the switching shaft can easily be converted into a lifting

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movement of the latching bolt. It is thus possible to lock the power breaker in a reliable manner.

In accordance with further preferred refinements of the  
5 invention, the actuating element can be operatively connected to the latching bolt via a crank arrangement,

open or closed cam disks, cable pulls, Bowden cables or the like. Irrespective of the specific design of this operative connection, the rotary movement of the switching shaft can be transferred in a simple manner  
5 to the latching movement or unlatching movement of the latching device.

All of the embodiments are characterized by a robust design requiring little or no maintenance, with the  
10 result that they are particularly suitable for being used in power breakers which are subjected to relatively robust operating conditions.

Further preferred refinements of the invention are  
15 given by the remaining features mentioned in the subclaims.

The invention will be explained in more detail below in exemplary embodiments with reference to the associated  
20 drawings, in which:

figure 1 shows a schematic view of a power breaker;

figure 2 shows a schematic plan view of a first  
25 embodiment of a latching device of the power breaker;

figure 3 shows a second embodiment of a latching  
30 device, and

figure 4 shows a third embodiment of a latching  
device.

Figure 1 shows a schematic illustration of a power  
35 breaker 10, for reasons of clarity details being omitted from the illustration. In accordance with the

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illustration, the power breaker is, for example, a three-pole power breaker.

The power breaker 10 comprises a switching shaft 12, by  
5 means of which movable switching contacts of the power  
breaker 10



can be guided towards fixed switching contacts (closed position) or away from said switching contacts (open position). For this purpose, the switching shaft 12 can be rotated about its longitudinal axis in a  
5 corresponding angular range by a drive arrangement (not shown).

The power breaker 10 can be arranged in a switchgear assembly (not shown) by means of a withdrawable-part  
10 rack 14 which is merely indicated.

The switching shaft 12 is extended beyond lateral structural elements 16, for example retaining and accommodating frames, and bears there, on both sides, a  
15 latching device which is given the overall designation 18.

The design and operation of the latching device 18 will be explained in more detail with reference to figure 2.  
20

The latching device 18 comprises an actuating element 20, which is arranged such that it is fixed against rotation on the switching shaft 12 and which interacts with a latching bolt 22. The latching bolt 22 is  
25 arranged such that it can be displaced axially and is guided, for example by means of guide rollers 24.

The actuating element 20 is formed by a gear segment 26, which has an associated toothed rod section 28 of  
30 the latching bolt 22. The gear segment 26 and toothed rod section 28 are in meshing engagement with each other.

The latching device 18 illustrated in figures 1 and 2  
35 has the following operation:

When the switching shaft 12 is actuated for the purpose

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of closing the switching contacts of the power breaker  
10, said switching shaft is rotated about its axis of  
rotation 30, as shown in the illustration in figure 2  
in the counterclockwise direction. As a result, the  
5 actuating element 20, which is connected to the  
switching shaft 12 such that it is fixed against  
rotation, experiences an

identical rotary movement. As a result of the fact that the actuating element 20 meshes with the latching bolt 22, the latching bolt 22 experiences a lifting movement which is directed in the direction of the arrow 32. As  
5 a result, the latching bolt 22 engages in a corresponding opening 34 in the withdrawable-part rack 14. For the purpose of inserting the latching bolt 22 precisely in the opening 34, said latching bolt 22 may have a conical tip 35.

10

It becomes apparent that the switching movement of the power breaker 10 is transferred in a simple manner to the actuation of the latching device 18 via the switching shaft 12. This means that, when the power  
15 breaker 10 is connected, the latching device 18 is automatically moved over into the latched position. The power breaker 10 is thus in any case secure during its connected state. In this case, a controlled movement of the latching device 18 takes place such that it is  
20 already latched before primary arcing contact of the power breaker 10 is effective. This ensures that the locking has already reliably taken place even in this connected state of the power breaker 10.

25 Unlatching of the latching device 18 takes place in analogous fashion by opening the power breaker 10. In this case, in turn the switching shaft 12 experiences an opposite rotary movement about the axis of rotation 30, in accordance with the illustration in figure 2 in  
30 the clockwise direction. The correspondingly resulting rotary movement of the actuating element 20 is transferred to the latching bolt 22, with the result that said latching bolt 22 is lowered in opposition to the lifting movement 32, with the result that the  
35 latching bolt 22 is moved out of engagement with the opening 34.

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As indicated in figure 2, the actuating element 20 may have associated with it a further latching bolt 22' which is arranged diametrically opposite the latching bolt 22. The design and operation of the latching bolt

5 22'

corresponds to those of the latching bolt 22. Owing to the diametrically opposite arrangement, in the case of a lifting movement 32 of the latching bolt 22, the latching bolt 22' experiences a lifting movement 32' in the opposite direction. This makes it possible at the same time to latch the power breaker 10 both in an upper section and in a lower section of the withdrawable-part rack 14.

10 In the case of two latching devices 18 being provided, there is thus a total of four latching points. These latching points ensure secure positioning of the power breaker 10 in its withdrawable-part rack which takes place even in the event of high currents and which is  
15 resistant to the action of high forces. Relative movements of connection pieces (not illustrated in any more detail) of the switching contacts and contact laminations of the withdrawable-part rack in relation to one another can thus be prevented.

20 Figures 3 and 4 show modified embodiments of the latching device 18. In this case, figures 3a and 4a, respectively, show the unlatched position, and figures 3b and 4b, respectively, show the latched  
25 position. Identical parts to those in the preceding figures are provided with identical reference numerals and will not be explained again.

In contrast to the exemplary embodiment shown in  
30 figures 1 and 2, the actuating element 20 is in this case in the form of a crank arrangement 36, which interacts with a corresponding link guide 38 of the latching bolt 22. This also makes it possible, in a simple manner, for the rotary movement of the switching  
35 shaft 12 to be converted into the lifting movement 32 of the latching bolt 22.

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Figures 4a and 4b show an embodiment in which, in turn, the actuating element 20 has associated with it two diametrically opposite latching bolts 22 and 22'. Here too, an actuating

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element 20, in the form of a twin-crank arrangement, interacts with link guides 38 of the in this case two latching bolts 22 and 22'.

Patent Claims

1. A power breaker having a withdrawable-part rack  
which can be arranged in a switchgear assembly and  
5 having a latching device for the purpose of latching  
the power breaker in the withdrawable-part rack in a  
latched position,  
characterized in that the latching device (18) can be  
actuated by a drive arrangement, in particular by a  
10 switching shaft (12) of the power breaker (10).

2. The power breaker as claimed in claim 1,  
characterized in that the latching device (18)  
comprises at least one actuating element (20), which is  
15 connected to the switching shaft such that it is fixed  
against rotation and by means of which the latching  
device (18) can be brought into the latched position or  
into an unlatched position.

20 3. The power breaker as claimed in one of the  
preceding claims,  
characterized in that the latching device (18)  
comprises at least one latching bolt (22, 22'), which  
can be displaced essentially axially and which can be  
25 brought into interlocking connection with the  
withdrawable-part rack (14).

4. The power breaker as claimed in claim 3,  
characterized in that the actuating element (20) is a  
30 gear or a gear segment (26) which meshes with a toothed  
rod section (28) of the latching bolt (22, 22').

5. The power breaker as claimed in claim 3,  
characterized in that the actuating element (20) is a  
35 crank arrangement (36), which is in engagement with a  
link guide (38) of the latching bolt (22, 22').



6. The power breaker as claimed in claim 3,  
characterized in that the actuating element (20) is  
connected to the latching bolt (22, 22') via open or  
closed cam disks.

5

7. The power breaker as claimed in claim 3,  
characterized in that the actuating element (20) is  
connected to the latching bolt (22, 22') by means of a  
cable pull, a Bowden cable or the like.

10

8. The power breaker as claimed in one of the  
preceding claims,  
characterized in that the latched position of the  
latching device (18) is reached before primary arcing  
15 contact of the power breaker (10) is effective.

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FIG 4

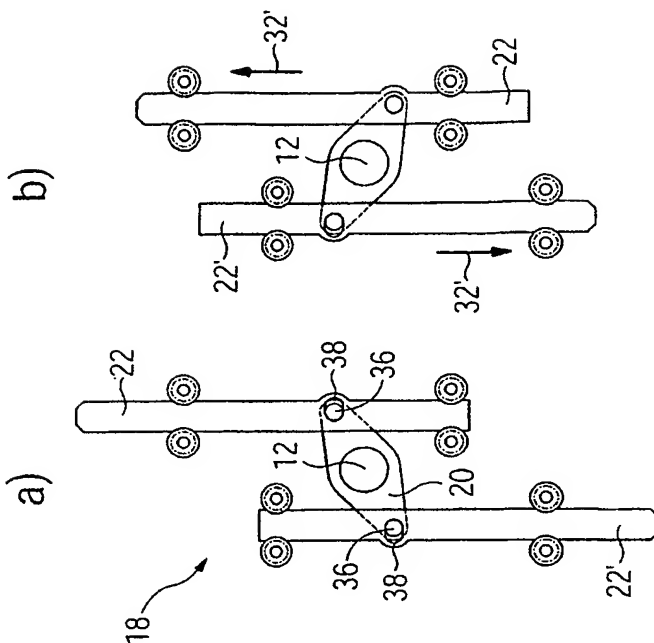


FIG 3

